CD:227

THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

1342
179
CD:226

Questions and Answers

GOI

THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

~~L342~~ ~~Eg. 162~~
~~CD 224~~

THE
FIRST FIVE YEAR
PLAN

CD217
~~B 1/24~~ CD 236

Questions and Answers

338.954
GoI
17, 12, 85
1018
4 GOI

THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Government of India

April 1954

PREFACE

A year ago, the Planning Commission brought out a pamphlet entitled *Questions and Answers* as a simple method of explaining the development programmes envisaged in the First Five Year Plan.

In this revised edition, which contains two additional sections, the scope of the pamphlet has been enlarged to include information on the progress achieved during the first half of the Plan period.

CONTENTS

		Page
1.	GENERAL	5
2.	FINANCE	12
3.	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE	18
4.	LAND POLICY	25
5.	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	29
6.	IRRIGATION AND POWER	34
7.	INDUSTRY	40
8.	COTTAGE INDUSTRIES	52
9.	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	55
10.	HOUSING	64
11.	HEALTH	68
12.	LABOUR	75
13.	EDUCATION	77
14.	REHABILITATION	83
15.	WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES	86

CD217

1. GENERAL

Q. What is the main objective of the Five Year Plan, and how does the common man stand to benefit ?

A. The central objective is to raise the standards of living of the people and to open out to them opportunities for a richer and more varied life. This is to be done by increasing production and by working for a more equitable distribution of wealth. The Constitution calls for an economic and social order based on equal opportunities, social justice, the right to work and the right to a living wage. The Plan seeks to give practical shape to these ideals. If the country becomes richer and there is a more equitable distribution of wealth and opportunities, the common man's lot will also be improved.

Q. Does the Plan regard increased production and more equitable distribution of wealth as equally important ?

A. Yes, because a programme concerned only with increasing production might lead to the rich becoming richer while the rest of the people

remained poor. On the other hand, merely to redistribute existing wealth would harm the more advanced sections of society without helping the others to any appreciable extent. Therefore, increased production and more equitable distribution of wealth must be taken up together. Although, to begin with, most emphasis must be laid on increased production, yet even in the early stages changes must be made in the social structure of the country such as will lead gradually to a much greater degree of economic equality.

Q. How does the Plan propose to secure increased production?

A. The level of production of a community depends mainly on the stock of capital at its disposal. Capital in this sense refers to cultivable land and other national resources, equipment in the form of factories, machinery and power installations, irrigation facilities, the communications system, etc. An increase in the stock of capital, accompanied by knowledge of how to use it to the best advantage, leads to an increase in production. Expenditure under the Plan is directed mainly to schemes which will increase the stock of capital, e.g. schemes of land reclamation and for the development of irrigation, power and communications, and the establishment of industries, both large and small-scale, which will make use of natural resources and manpower at present lying idle.

Q. What measures does the Plan propose which would lead to a greater degree of economic equality ?

A. The following are the main proposals put forward in the Plan :

(1) A number of far-reaching changes are suggested in regard to the ownership and management of land.

(2) Emphasis is laid on the promotion of co-operative institutions in various fields of production and distribution.

(3) Progressive enlargement of the State's direction and control of the private sector is envisaged to meet the needs of a planned economy.

(4) The Plan suggests the imposition of death duties and other progressive measures of taxation which over a period of time will considerably reduce inequalities.

(5) Control is recommended over certain essential commodities, any shortages of which press hard on the poorer people.

Q. Does the Plan seek to achieve material prosperity alone ?

A. The Plan does not limit itself to achieving material progress ; it aims also at creating conditions for the social and cultural advance of the people and the full development of human faculties. But a highly cultured society cannot

exist without some degree of material prosperity and, therefore, the initial emphasis in the Plan is on economic progress.

Q. Is the Plan truly national and democratic?

A. For a Plan to be national and democratic, the people as a whole must be in general agreement with its ends and aims. This requisite is well satisfied by the Plan inasmuch as it draws its objectives from the Constitution, which is acceptable to all sections of society. The Plan moreover was widely discussed in the country before being given its final shape, and suggestions and criticisms made by people of sharply differing views were carefully taken into account.

Q. The Plan has been described as 'modest' in its aims. If this is so, why were not more ambitious targets set ?

A. Because there was no reasonable prospect of obtaining the resources required for a more ambitious programme. The Plan, though 'modest' is realistic and the targets have been carefully framed in the light of available resources, financial and physical.

Q. Since the Plan is a practical one, with targets that are not unattainable, what are the essentials for its fulfilment ?

A. (1) Freedom from world war and internal disturbances ;

(2) Close co-operation between the Central and State Governments ;
(3) The co-operation of the public ;
(4) An honest and efficient administration.

Q. Why is the co-operation of the public important, and what is being done to secure this co-operation ?

A. The principal force behind any democratic planning is the support of the people and their participation in the Plan. To secure this support and co-operation, systematic publicity is necessary, but it is not enough. For this reason various programmes have been drawn up whereby the people's active participation in the Plan can be secured. The most important of these is the local development works programme.

Q. What is meant by the local development works programme ?

A. The Plan for the most part is made up of large schemes which the ordinary citizen does not see before his eyes and which are therefore of only remote interest to him. In order to give him a direct interest in the Plan, a provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made for expenditure on local development works. These are small works, costing less than Rs. 20,000 each, suggested by the people themselves and towards which they contribute up to 50 per cent in cash, kind or voluntary labour. Village roads, improvements

to school and dispensary buildings, permanent works for the improvement of agriculture and rural sanitation are examples of the works taken up under this programme.

Q. What has been the actual progress so far ?

A. Up to the end of February 1954 the State Governments had approved more than 13,000 schemes of a total estimated cost of about Rs. 3.5 crores.

Q. Is this a final plan, or is the process of planning to continue ?

A. It is envisaged that the process of planning will continue and that the present Plan, which is a plan of preparation for the future, will be followed by others.

Q. India has a large volume of wholly or seasonally unemployed labour. How is it proposed to reduce (i) rural (ii) urban unemployment ?

A. Irrigation works, land reclamation schemes, power installations, road building and the revival of village industries are measures included in the Plan calculated to reduce rural unemployment. The financial provision of Rs. 15 crores (which has recently been raised to Rs. 20 crores) for cottage and small-scale industries and handicrafts during the period of the Plan, and the proposed cess on large-scale industries are calculated to strengthen the competitive position of

cottage industries. With improved methods and better organisation, these industries promise to provide employment to large numbers.

The contemplated expansion of large-scale industry will, directly and indirectly, create employment in urban areas. The development of small-scale industries referred to above will also help in this direction. The provision has been raised to Rs. 20 crores mainly with a view to counteracting unemployment.

Q. What is being done about middle class unemployment ?

A. Since the First Five Year Plan lays emphasis on increasing agricultural production and creating the basis for future industrial expansion, the immediate enlargement of employment opportunities for the educated unemployed is limited. An expanding economy, such as the present Plan contemplates, will provide some additional employment in ancillary services, but it is only when a more rapid expansion of industry takes place that there will be a big increase in the avenues of employment for the educated classes. To some extent the question links up with reform of the educational system and a change in the attitude of youth to hard and uncongenial tasks.

2. FINANCE

Q. The Plan costs Rs. 2,069 crores. This is a lot of money. How is it to be raised? How is it to be spread over the main spheres of development?

A. The outlay of Rs. 2,069 crores in the public sector is proposed to be met, broadly speaking, as follows :

	Rs. (crores)
(1) Savings from the current revenues of the Central and State Governments (including railways) after meeting non-development expenditure.	738
(2) Internal loans, small savings, etc. to be raised by the Central and State Governments	520
(3) Deficit financing against the release of sterling balances	290
(4) External assistance received from the International Bank, the USA and under the Colombo Plan	156

CD217

(5) Further external assistance or, in the alternative, additional internal taxation and borrowing and larger deficit financing	365
Total ..	2,069

The distribution of this amount over the main spheres of development is :

	Rs. (crores)
Agriculture and community development	361
Irrigation	168
Multi-purpose and Power Projects	266
Power	127
Transport and Communications	497
Industry	173
Social Services	340
Rehabilitation	85
Others	52
Total ..	2,069

Q. What portion of the Rs. 2,069 crores has been spent over the period 1951-54 ?

A. Total expenditure on development in the public sector during this period amounts to a little less than Rs. 1,000 crores. Thus, the Centre and States are called upon to carry out in the last two years programmes distinctly larger in size and scope than have so far been undertaken.

Q. What is deficit financing?

A. Expenditure by the Government in excess of its receipts from the public involves deficit financing. The Government can cover such deficits by drawing on its accumulated cash balances or by borrowing from the Reserve Bank. This involves the "creation" of money. To appreciate the dangers of doing this one has only to remember that the money in circulation pays for the goods and services available to the community. An increase in the amount of money in circulation without a simultaneous increase in goods and services leads to inflation. If, however, the goods and services produced within the country can be supplemented by an inflow of goods from abroad without any corresponding outflow, the inflationary effects of deficit financing can be largely neutralised. The Plan, therefore, proposes in the first instance to restrict deficit financing to the amount of the sterling balances expected to be released to India during the period of the Plan—Rs. 290 crores. These balances constitute past savings of the community, i.e. amounts due to this country for goods and services supplied earlier but not paid for at that time. Their release means an inflow of goods without a corresponding outflow and, therefore, if deficit financing is restricted to the amount of these releases, there is no net creation of purchasing power unbacked by goods.

Deficit financing is linked closely with the

policy of controls, for if an adequate supply of food and other essentials can be assured for the whole population within definite price ceilings, any excess money will be diverted to luxury goods and the cost of living of the poorer people will not be affected.

Q. Is it correct to choose economic development with deficit financing rather than steady prices with stagnation ?

A. If the choice is between economic development with deficit financing and stagnation with steady prices we ought certainly to take the risk of some measure of deficit financing and go in for development.

Q. How can the "little man" with small savings help reduce the extent of deficit financing?

A. He can help by lending his savings to the Government. The greater the receipts of the Government from the public (whether in the form of taxation or borrowing) the less need will there be for deficit financing.

Q. What progress has the Small Savings Campaign made ?

A. Progress has been fairly satisfactory. The target for the five year period is Rs. 270 crores, of which Rs. 103 crores were collected during the first two years. An important development has been the setting up of a national advisory committee for promoting small savings through

voluntary women workers. There is need for greater effort in this direction by the community as a whole.

Q. Would acceptance of foreign aid politically enslave us ?

A. No, unless political conditions are attached to such aid. Indeed, almost every advanced country has at one time or another had recourse to foreign aid. In itself foreign aid cannot be regarded as an evil.

Q. If further external assistance does not materialise, would it mean that a greater burden will have to be borne by the people through taxation, while consumption may have to be reduced ?

A. Yes, it is true that if we are not able to obtain during the period of the Plan the further foreign aid we envisage, there will be no alternative but to collect more money by way of taxation, borrowing and deficit financing at home, all of which will in turn affect consumption standards. If we are to lay a solid foundation for future progress, the size of the Plan cannot be allowed to be reduced ; but the sacrifices of today will bear fruit in later years.

Q. To what extent is the national income likely to increase as a result of this Plan ?

A. This Plan is essentially one of preparation for future development. Thus the results of the

efforts put forward during this period will not be felt immediately but will benefit the community in future years. Yet even during this period there is expected to be a perceptible rise in the national income. It is estimated that in the period of five years the national income, assuming constant prices, will go up from Rs. 9,000 crores to Rs. 10,000 crores, an increase of 11 to 12 per cent. This increase may appear modest, but to hold out hopes of anything greater at this stage would be unrealistic.

3. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Q. It is said that in India any planning worth the name must start with agriculture. Why is this so ? Is it borne out in the Plan ?

A. Planning in India must start with agriculture because the vast majority of the people depend on it for their livelihood. Also, the population is increasing very rapidly and it is vital that food production should at least keep pace with it so as to reduce our dependence on imported foodstuffs. In the Plan the main emphasis is on agriculture. Of the total outlay of Rs. 2,069 crores, Rs. 361 crores are provided for agriculture, Rs. 168 crores for irrigation and Rs. 266 crores for multipurpose irrigation and power projects. If we assume that half the last-named sum is for irrigation, then the total amount to be spent directly on agriculture and irrigation is Rs. 662 crores—about 32 per cent of the total outlay.

Q. What are the agricultural production targets set by the Plan ?

A. The agricultural production increases planned by 1955-56 are :

	Quantity (in millions)	Percentage increase
Foodgrains	7.6 tons	14%
Cotton	1.26 bales	42%
Jute	2.09 bales	63%
Oilseeds	0.40 tons	8%
Sugarcane	0.70 tons	12%

Q. How is this increased agricultural production to be achieved ?

A. Principally by increased irrigation resulting from both major and minor irrigation works, by land reclamation, by increased use of manures, fertilizers and improved seed and by adopting new and better methods of cultivation.

Q. What progress have we made towards achieving foodgrains production targets ; in particular, have we been able to reduce dependence on imports ?

A. The second year of the Plan (1952-53) was a favourable one for food production, which is estimated to have been 4.4 million tons higher than in the base year. It is expected that in 1953-54 a further increase will be recorded. This progress is reflected in the big reduction in imports, as seen from the following table :

Year	Quantity imported (million tons)	Value (Rs. in crores)	Saving (Rs. in crores)
1951	4.7	216	—
1952	3.9	210	6
1953	2.0	86.0	130

Q. Will India attain self-sufficiency in food with the full implementation of the Plan ?

A. Allowing for the increase in population, the average annual deficit at present levels of consumption would rise to 6.7 million tons by 1955-56 if production remained static. As the Plan, however, aims at raising food production by 7.6 million tons, the achievement of this target would make the country self-sufficient, with even a small surplus, if consumption remains the same.

Q. Are foodgrains expected to become cheaper as the Plan progresses ?

A. There has already been some fall in the prices of foodgrains, which were causing considerable anxiety at the start of the Plan. Whereas the index figure of cereals stood at 490 in April 1951, it had come down to 425 by December 1953. The index of food articles also dropped from 413 to 363 during the same period. If production continues to increase so that the targets envisaged in the Plan are achieved, there may well be a further slight decline in prices over the next two years.

Q. What production increases, if any, have been recorded by sugarcane and commercial crops in the first three years of the Plan ?

A. Sugarcane production rose by 4.5 lakh tons in 1951-52, but owing to a decline in prices this improvement was not maintained in 1952-53. Latest reports for 1953-54, however, indicate some increase over the previous year.

CD: 227

In the case of jute there was a big increase in acreage and production in the first year—production rose by about 14 lakh bales—and this was maintained in the second year. But during 1953-54 acreage has dropped by about 34 per cent, and production is likely to be back at the level of the base year.

The area under cotton increased from 14.6 million acres in 1950-51 to 15.7 million acres in 1952-53. The second forecast for 1953-54 shows a further improvement of 6.5 per cent in acreage compared to the corresponding estimates of the previous year, and production is expected to be higher by about 7 lakh bales compared with the base period.

As regards oilseeds, during the first two years despite some increase in acreage production declined slightly, mainly owing to bad climatic conditions in the groundnut areas. During 1953-54 some improvement is expected.

Q. Are we indiscriminately adopting mechanical methods of cultivation ill-suited to Indian conditions ?

A. No. Mechanical methods have distinct advantages in certain operations and are being used for the reclamation of waste or weed-infested land and cultivation in sparsely populated areas where there is a shortage of labour. Elsewhere they are not being used to any great extent as, with the break-up of large estates following land reforms, conditions are not suited to them and will not be

so until the development of co-operative farming enlarges the unit of management.

Q. How is the peasant being helped in the matter of finance, marketing, training in the use of improved techniques etc. ?

A. In addition to the Community Project Organisation which, in the selected project areas, is assisting the peasant in a great variety of ways, there has been established a National Extension Service which will cover the whole country within about 10 years. The extension workers are not only bringing to the cultivators knowledge of improved techniques, but are helping in the development of co-operative organisations and in the improvement of rural life as a whole.

As regards finance, the Reserve Bank has been giving increasing assistance to the co-operative movement, and the amounts advanced to apex banks rose from Rs. 1.5 lakhs in 1946-47 to Rs. 12.5 crores in 1951-52. It is intended that with the help of the Reserve Bank, Government resources and the resources of the co-operative societies, short-term advances to cultivators should reach Rs. 100 crores per annum by the end of the Plan. The Reserve Bank has also agreed to make advances up to Rs. 5 crores in respect of medium-term loans, and a further Rs. 5 crores for the same purpose has been provided by the Government as part of the Plan. Similarly, Rs. 5 crores has been provided by the Government to supplement

the long-term resources of the co-operative movement.

In regard to marketing, the proposals made by the Planning Commission are: (i) promotion of co-operative marketing societies which would have warehousing facilities and which would also undertake the processing of agricultural produce; (ii) establishment of regulated markets; and (iii) grading of agricultural produce.

Q. What part does the co-operative movement play in the programme of agricultural development ?

A. The principle of co-operation is considered vital to rapid social and economic development, especially in the rural economy. The Plan emphasizes the role of co-operative organizations in providing finance for agriculture, marketing produce, supplying seeds, fertilizers and other needs of the cultivators and in changing the pattern of agricultural operations through co-operative village management. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been set apart for providing training in co-operation and for experiments in co-operative farming.

Q. What is the "key village" scheme ?

A. A key village, as the term suggests, holds the key to cattle improvement in the country. A "key village" is a compact area of three or four villages having altogether about 500 cows over three years of age. Breeding is strictly confined

to a few specially selected bulls of superior strain. All other bulls are removed or castrated. Thus in the course of four or five generations the entire cattle stock of the area will have been upgraded. To reduce the number of bulls required, use is made of artificial insemination. Records are kept of pedigrees and milk production and measures taken to ensure proper feeding and disease control. The Five Year Plan envisages the establishment of 600 key villages and 160 artificial insemination centres.

4. LAND POLICY

Q. Is it correct to say that the land policy as laid down in the Plan makes for a new social order ?

A. Yes. On the one hand, by eliminating large landholders and intermediaries it tends to establish a system of peasant proprietors cultivating their own land. On the other hand, by its emphasis on co-operation it points the way to a new order based on co-operative management at village level of the holdings of individual peasants. This latter is a long-range policy, but there is provision in the Plan for experiments in co-operative farming.

Q. What is co-operative village management?

A. Co-operative village management means the management by the community of all the land in the village, the rights of ownership of the persons pooling their land being protected by an ownership dividend. Such a system enables the village community to manage the entire land of the village as if it were a single big farm, thus eliminating the drawbacks of individually small

and uneconomic holdings. Co-operative management also enables non-agricultural activities to be organized, bringing the village increased employment and wealth.

Q. Is compensation being paid to zamindars and, if so, on what basis?

A. Yes, zamindars, malguzars and jagirdars are all being compensated for loss of land. Though details vary from State to State, in general compensation is determined in terms of multiples of the net income of the particular estate. The multiple is not the same in every case, for the smaller the estate the higher is the multiple employed. For instance in Uttar Pradesh a zamindar who pays Rs. 25 or less as land revenue gets in compensation (including a rehabilitation grant) a sum equal to 28 times the net income while the zamindar paying Rs. 50,000 as land revenue gets only nine times.

Compensation in the case of small zamindars is generally payable in cash (in a lump sum or in instalments) and in other cases in bonds which are transferable but not negotiable. All zamindars are to get 2½ per cent interest on unpaid amounts.

Q. The Planning Commission favours the principle of an upper limit to the amount of land an individual may hold. How is this to be calculated?

A. While the idea of an upper limit is

favoured, no hard and fast rule can be laid down for determining such a limit for the country as a whole, as conditions vary. The Planning Commission has expressed the view that the limit imposed in any given area should be fixed after taking into consideration the tenure and revenue arrangements in force there. A practical method suggested is that the limit be fixed by reference to a "family holding", which may be defined as the work unit for a family of average size obtaining such help as is customary in agricultural operations. Broadly speaking, the limit may be taken as about three times a family holding, but obviously each State has to decide its own limit in the light of conditions in the area.

Q. Is any attempt being made to co-ordinate the States' land reforms programmes ?

A. Land policy has to be worked out by each State in the light of local conditions, but it is desirable that there should be a broad, common approach and that the stages of reform should be jointly considered by the Centre and the States. On the recommendation of the Planning Commission, the Government of India have, therefore, constituted a Central Committee for Land Reforms to study problems relating to the ownership and cultivation of land, to assist the States in their programmes and to recommend adjustments in land policy. Since its inception in May 1953 the Committee has advised the PEPSU, Delhi and

Himachal Pradesh Governments on land reform proposals.

Q. Does the land policy ensure a fair deal to tenants ?

A. Yes, inasmuch as it provides both for security of tenure and limitation of rent. It is suggested that ordinarily a tenancy should be for a minimum of five years, and that rent should not exceed one-fourth or one-fifth of the produce. It is also proposed that tenants be given the right to buy the land they cultivate if it is in excess of the area the landlord is permitted to resume for his own cultivation. The price payable for such land would be a multiple of the rental value and provision would be made for payment by instalments.

5. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Q. What is meant by community development and Community Projects ?

A. Community development is an attempt to bring about a social and economic transformation of village life through the efforts of the people themselves. The aim is to create a desire among the villagers to better themselves rather than to thrust improvements on them. The villager is approached not through a host of officials, each concerned with only one aspect of rural life, but through an agent (known as the village-level worker) common to at least the principal departments concerned with rural development. It is proposed that over a period of ten years a network of such workers—the 'National Extension Service' —should be spread throughout the country to assist the farmer in the solution of his difficulties and in the development of rural life as a whole.

Meanwhile, this method of tackling the problem of rural reconstruction is being applied intensively in the Community Project areas.

Q. How are the Community Projects organised ?

A. A project area is divided into three development blocks, each consisting of about 100 villages with a population of 60,000 to 70,000. The development block is in turn divided into groups of about five villages, and for each group there is a village-level worker. For each project there is a Project Executive Officer, who has a staff of about 125 supervisors and village-level workers. Since the people's participation in the planning of the work is necessary there is an advisory committee of non-officials to assist the project officer, and their help in the execution of the programmes is also obtained through voluntary organisations such as the Bharat Sevak Samaj. There are at present 220 Community Project blocks.

Q. What exactly is the programme of community development ?

A. The main field of activity is agriculture, but emphasis is also laid on the development of communications and on education, health, housing, village industries and co-operatives. The agricultural programme includes reclamation of waste land, minor irrigation works, promotion of improved techniques of cultivation, use of improved seed, fertilizers and manure, the development of fisheries and of fruit and vegetable cultivation, the planting of trees and the improve-

ment of livestock by breeding from selected stock.

The road programme is designed to link every village in a project area with a main road. There is to be better provision for primary and secondary education and facilities for teaching artisans improved techniques.

As regards health, efforts are being concentrated on the protection of water supply, proper disposal of human and animal waste and control of epidemic diseases. Villagers are also being shown how to build better houses, and in congested areas steps are being taken to develop new housing sites.

The establishment of at least one multipurpose co-operative society in every village or group of villages is one of the aims of the programme.

Q. What is the relation between the community development programme and the work of the National Extension Service?

A. In both programmes a common factor is agricultural extension work in its widest sense, including animal husbandry, fisheries and cottage industries. But more staff and financial resources are being allotted to the Community Projects than it would be possible to find for the country as a whole and the works programme is more comprehensive over a temporary period. Thus a development block which has received attention under the extension programme can subsequently be

taken up under the community programme. The pace at which this happens depends on available resources and the people's response.

The programme for the Plan period is to undertake 1,200 blocks under the National Extension Service, of which 700 blocks, comprising about 70,000 villages with a total population of 49 million, will receive attention under the intensive development programme. Nearly one-fourth of the country will thus be covered, and it is anticipated that the programme will be extended over the entire country in 10 years. At present there are 220 Community Project blocks, covering 23,650 villages with a population of 21.5 million and 237 National Extension Service blocks, covering 23,700 villages with a total population of 15.6 million.

Q. How much has been achieved by the Community Projects in their first year of existence ?

A. The physical achievements in the first year's working have been not inconsiderable. In the various sectors they are :

(1) Agricultural and allied services : In furthering intensive cultivation methods, 700,000 maunds of fertilizers and 220,000 maunds of seed were distributed, and 150,000 compost pits dug. A total of 61,547 acres was reclaimed and a further 131,323 acres brought under irrigation; 259 breeding and artificial insemination centres were opened and nearly 1.2 million cattle inoculated. In

fisheries in the project areas over 2.17 million fingerlings were raised. Nearly 9,000 wells were renovated and 1,300 new wells constructed, besides 12 tubewells. Over 144,000 yards of new drains were built.

(2) Education: In all, 1,464 new schools were started and 261 schools were converted into basic schools. The number of adult education centres opened was 3,707.

(3) Roads: About 153 miles of pucca roads and 3,533 miles of kutcha roads were built.

(4) Housing: Over 15,000 rural houses were reconditioned and 2,750 new ones constructed by the people themselves.

(5) Training programme: 34 centres were opened to give extension training to village-level workers. Of these 34 centres, 22 also have facilities for basic training in agriculture. For training in social education, 5 centres were opened in April 1953. Special training is also given to certain types of personnel required for community project work such as block development officers and health personnel.

6. IRRIGATION AND POWER

Q. Water for his fields is a vital need of the agriculturist. What does the Plan promise him in the matter of irrigation ?

A. The Plan is expected to provide water to irrigate 20.7 million acres more than in 1950-51, as a result of which 4.4 million tons additional foodgrains (or the equivalent in other crops) will be produced. The total irrigated area will thus increase from about 48 million acres in 1950-51 to about 68 million acres in 1955-56.

Q. What are the benefits expected from river valley projects already under construction both during the Plan and on their completion ?

A. Major river valley projects already under construction are expected to irrigate an additional area of 8.5 million acres by the last year of the Plan and to generate 1.08 million kw. of additional power. On the completion and full development of these projects the total addition to the area irrigated will be 16.9 million acres and the additional power generated will be 1.4 million kw. Actually this is only part of a long-term scheme

which includes many more projects, some already decided on and others merely under consideration. Under this scheme it is planned in a period of from 15 to 20 years to double the area under irrigation to nearly 100 million acres and create an additional power-generating capacity of 7 million kw.

Q. What are the main irrigation and power projects under construction which are included in the Five Year Plan, and what is the total expenditure being incurred on them ?

A. These projects are:

Bhakra-Nangal (serving Punjab, Rajasthan, PEPSU).

Damodar Valley (Bengal and Bihar).

Hirakud (Orissa).

Tungabhadra (Andhra, Mysore and Hyderabad).

Lower Bhawani (Madras).

Mayurakshi (Bengal).

Lower Tapti Valley (Bombay).

Machkund Hydro-electric (Orissa and Andhra).

Sarda Power House (U.P.).

The total cost of all the irrigation and power schemes under construction is Rs. 765 crores, of which Rs. 518 crores will be spent during the period of the Plan in addition to the Rs. 153 crores spent by the end of March 1951.

Q. Besides those under construction, what other major projects are selected for inclusion in the Plan ?

A. The following are the major projects selected for inclusion in the Plan in its last two years :

The Chambal Project (Stage I) (Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan).
Kosi (Stage I) (Bihar and Nepal).
Koyna (Stage I) (Bombay).
Rihand (Uttar Pradesh).
Krishna (Madras and Hyderabad).

Rs. 40 crores is provided in the Plan for starting these projects. Their total cost will be well over Rs. 200 crores. Recently the Periyar hydro-electric scheme in Madras, costing about Rs. 10 crores, was also included in the Plan.

Q. In multi-purpose projects, is priority given to irrigation or to power requirements ?

A. Owing to the urgent need of irrigation, the projects have been so phased that the irrigation works are to be completed as soon as possible, while the development of power will take place gradually according to demand.

Q. In what ways can the public contribute to the success of these projects ?

A. The public can contribute in the following ways :

(i) By subscribing to the loans raised speci-

fically for financing major irrigation projects.

(ii) By paying betterment fees and increased water rates.

(iii) By forming village co-operatives to take up works such as the excavation of canals, building of roads, etc.

(iv) By utilising the waters provided by State irrigation works economically and to best advantage.

(v) By maintaining private irrigation works in a reasonable state of efficiency.

Q. What will be the contribution to irrigation of minor works ?

A. Minor irrigation schemes include the construction and repair of wells and tanks, installation of pumps, construction and improvement of dams and channels and small drainage works. A tubewell construction programme is also under way. These schemes are expected to bring an additional 11.2 million acres under irrigation, producing 2.4 million tons of foodgrains. The total outlay on them during the period of the Plan is to be Rs. 112 crores.

Q. Are major and minor irrigation works complementary or competitive ?

A. There is no question of conflict between the two. Each area has to be served by the type of scheme best suited to it. Major and minor schemes are thus complementary.

Q. What benefits have so far been obtained from the irrigation and power programme ?

A. During the period 1951-53, as a result of the major irrigation schemes included in the Plan more than 1.5 million acres of, new land were brought under irrigation. The additional power capacity installed also increased to the extent of 425,000 kw. An additional 2 to 2½ million acres were brought under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes up to the end of 1952.

Q. What progress has been made on the big multi-purpose projects ?

A. Progress on the projects has been satisfactory. In the Damodar Valley Project, for instance, the Tilaiya Dam and Power Station and the 150,000 kw. Bokaro Thermal Station have been completed. The Bhakra-Nangal Project irrigated about 19,000 acres in 1951-52 and 100,000 acres in 1952-53. In the Hirakud Project, 23 per cent of the work on the main dam was completed by the end of September, 1953.

Q. Of nearly 5,60,000 villages in India only 3,000 are provided with electricity. What is said in the Plan about rural electrification ?

A. Considerable importance is attached to the extension of electricity to villages, as this will not only improve methods of agriculture and encourage cottage and small-scale industries but will make life in the rural areas more attractive.

It has been suggested that loans be advanced by the State to farmers and to village co-operatives for rural electrification and the purchase of electrical appliances. It is intended that the big power projects will eventually carry electricity into every village home.

7. INDUSTRY

Q. Why does the Plan allocate much greater amounts to agriculture than to industry? Has industry been given its rightful place in the scheme of priorities?

A. Apart from the considerable resources that are being devoted to defence industries, direct investment by the Government in industry during the period of the Plan is only Rs. 94 crores. If we add the provisions for small-scale industries and mineral development and half the extra lump sum provision of Rs. 50 crores for basic industries and transport, a figure of about Rs. 150 crores is reached. This may seem small compared with the total planned governmental outlay of Rs. 2,069 crores. It must be remembered, however, that the greater part of the field of industry has been left open to private enterprise and industrial development falls, therefore, for the most part outside the range of planned governmental expenditure. The Government have not the resources to make simultaneously large-scale investments both in agriculture and industry, and preference has to be given to agriculture because an adequate

supply of food for the people and of raw materials such as cotton and jute for industries is a precondition to development in other sectors. Furthermore, the great majority of the cultivators have not the capital resources required for increasing agricultural production and, therefore, Government aid on a big scale is necessary. Industrialists, on the other hand, can make considerable progress with their own resources. It is hoped that altogether about Rs. 613 crores will be found from private savings for industry in the private sector. Adding to this the Rs. 150 crores to be invested directly and indirectly by the Government we get a total of Rs. 763 crores. This is a not inconsiderable figure and represents about 25 per cent of the total resources expected to be available to the country for development during the period of the Plan.

It can also be said that part at least of the large expenditure on the development of electric power should be regarded as a contribution towards industrial development.

Q. What is the amount of money provided for large-scale industrial development? How is this divided between the public sector and the private sector?

A. The total investment expected to be made in large-scale industrial development during the period of the Plan (exclusive of investments in defence industries and the allotment for industry out of the extra lump sum provision of Rs. 50

crores for basic industries and ancillary transport) amounts to Rs. 707 crores. Of this, Rs. 94 crores represents the investment proposed to be made by the Government on projects in the public sector and the balance represents the resources which private enterprise is expected to devote to industrial development.

Q. What are the targets of industrial production and additional capacity ?

A. Expansion of capacity is sought mainly in the capital goods industries (locomotives, machine tools, heavy machinery, etc.) and producer goods industries (cement, fertilisers, etc.). In the case of consumer goods industries the existing capacity, if fully utilised, is capable of meeting consumption at current levels and also providing surpluses for export. The proposed expansion of capacity in the consumer goods industries is, therefore, relatively insignificant.

The targets of additional capacity and production in regard to a few major industries are given on the opposite page.

TARGETS OF ADDITIONAL CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

	Unit	Additional capacity by 1955-56	Additional production by 1955-56
1. Iron & Steel			
(a) Pig iron	'000 tons	1,757	1,261
(b) Finished steel	" "	635	394
2. Cement	" "	2,026	2,108
3. Jute manufactures	" "	nil	308
4. Ammonium sulphate	" "	402.6	403.7
5. Aluminium	tons	16,000	8,300
6. Caustic Soda	"	18,400	21,625
7. Sulphuric acid	'000 tons	70	101
8. Sugar	" "	10	380
9. Cotton textiles			
(a) Spindleage	number	350,000	..
(b) Yarn	lb. million	53	461
(c) Mill cloth	yds. "	35	982
(d) Handloom cloth	" "	..	890
10. Bicycles	'000 nos.	410	429
11. Petroleum			
(a) Liquid petroleum products	million gallons	..	403
(b) Bitumen	'000 tons	..	37.5
12. Newsprint	**" "**	**30**	**27**

Q. Apart from the decision to complete various industrial projects already undertaken by the Central and State Governments, what is the order of industrial priorities contained in the Plan ?

A. Apart from the completion of the various projects already under implementation by the Central and State Governments and the establishment of certain defence industries, the following is the order of priorities in the industrial field :

(i) Fuller utilization of existing capacity in producer goods industries like jute and plywood and consumer goods industries such as cotton textiles, sugar, soap, vanaspati, paints and varnishes.

(ii) Expansion of capacity in producer and capital goods industries like iron and steel, aluminium, cement, fertilizers, heavy chemicals and machine tools, etc.

(iii) Establishment of new plants which will strengthen the industrial structure by rectifying, as far as resources permit, existing drawbacks e.g., the manufacture of sulphur from gypsum.

Q. What are the main industrial projects in the public sector and how much will they cost ?

A. Industrial projects in the public sector involving a capital investment of more than Rs. 1 crore each are as follows :

Projects under implementation	Cost up to 1st April, 1951 (Rs. crores)	Cost during 1951-56 (Rs. crores)
1. Sindri Fertilizer Factory	18.4	9.0
2. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	10.2	4.7
3. Indian Telephone Industries	1.2	1.3
4. Expansion of Mysore Iron & Steel Works	2.2	2.8
5. U.P. Government Cement Factory	1.5	2.3
6. NEPA Mills, Madhya Pradesh	2.25	2.0
7. Sirsilk Ltd.	3.81	2.0
8. Machine Tool Prototype Factory (Defence)	Not available	Not available

New Projects	Cost up to 31st March, 1956 (Rs. crores)	Total cost (Rs. crores)
9. Iron & Steel	30.0	80.0
10. Machine Tool Factory	9.78	9.78
11. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	14.08	18.15
12. All Steel Integral Coach Factory	4.00	4.00
13. Penicillin Factory	2.11	2.11
14. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	1.30	1.30
15. Mandi Salt Works	1.00	1.00
16. National Instruments Factory	1.86	1.86
17. Radar and Wireless Project (Defence)	Not available	7.0
18. Heavy Electrical Plant Project (to be financed out of the lump sum provision of Rs. 50 crores in the Plan)	7.00	28.0

Q. What progress has been recorded by industrial projects in the public sector ?

A. In the case of iron and steel, an agreement has been signed with a German firm for financial and technical aid in establishing a new iron and steel plant which will have an initial capacity of 500,000 tons, later expanding to 1 million tons per annum. The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has recently turned out its hundredth locomotive, and it is planned to step up production to 70 in 1954 and 90 in 1955. Construction of the Railway Coach Factory at Perambur in Madras is going according to schedule.

The output of fertilizers has been greatly increased since the Sindri Factory went into production in November 1951.

Steps are being taken to start the construction of the fourth and fifth berths at Vishakapatnam shipyard, and a plan of further expansion is under consideration.

Indian Telephone Industries has progressed well. By the middle of 1953 production was running at an annual rate of 40,000 telephones.

The Ambernath Machine Tool Prototype Factory (Defence) is an important heavy engineering project which went into production recently. It will help overcome shortages in an important sector of capital goods needed for defence establishments. The Government Machine Tool Factory at Jalahalli is expected to go into

production in 1954. The Penicillin and D.D.T. factories, Hindustan Cables Ltd., and the Bihar Government's Superphosphate Factory are also expected to start production in 1954. Two major projects to be completed shortly are the U.P. Government's Cement Factory and the Newsprint Project in Madhya Pradesh.

Q. What are the main industries left to private enterprise ?

A. With the exception of industries reserved for exclusive development by the State under the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948, like the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the production and control of atomic energy and the ownership and management of rail transport, the rest of the industrial field is left open to private enterprise. In certain other industries such as coal, mineral oils, iron and steel, aircraft manufacture, shipbuilding, and the manufacture of telephone, telegraph and wireless apparatus, the State is responsible for further development but there is provision for the entry of private enterprise to the extent that the Government feels the co-operation of private enterprise to be necessary. For example, the Government have allowed private enterprise to develop the mineral oils industry and to expand the production of iron and steel. Even in the case of some projects taken up for development by the State the participation of

private capital is invited. It may therefore be said that, barring defence industries, the rest of the industrial field is open to private enterprise.

Q. Has the private sector been given a free hand to enrich itself at the expense of the masses ?

A. No. Though the greater part of the field of industry has been left to private enterprise, there are limitations on its operations. Under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the Central Government has assumed powers of inquiring into the working of industrial enterprises and, in certain circumstances, of taking them over in order to ensure that private enterprise conducts itself in conformity with the social objectives of the Five Year Plan and in the national interest. In addition, certain amendments to the Indian Companies Act are to be made so that industrial management will conform to acceptable standards.

Q. Has the rate of progress in industrial development as a whole been satisfactory ?

A. Progress has not been the same everywhere, but on the whole it has been satisfactory and in accordance with the priorities laid down. The table on the opposite page gives an indication of what has been achieved since 1950-51.

PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

	Unit	Production in 1950-51	Production in 1952-53	
Cotton Textiles				
(a) Yarn ..	Million lb.	1,179	1,450	(1,640)*
(b) Mill Cloth ..	" yds.	3,718	4,642	(4,700)
(c) Handloom ..	" "	810	Not available	(1,700)
Sugar ..	'000 tons	1,116	1,316	(1,500)
Jute manufactures ..	" "	892	930	(1,200)
Bicycles ..	'000 nos.	101	191	(530)
Finished Steel (main producers) ..	'000 tons	976	1,084	(1,650)
Cement ..	" "	2,692	3,510	(4,800)
Aluminium ..	tons	3,677	3,572	(12,000)
Ammonium sulphate ..	'000 tons	46	252	(450)
Sulphuric Acid ..	" "	99	96	(200)
Caustic soda ..	" "	11	17	(33)
Rayon filament ..	" "	400	8,884	(22,000)

* Figures in brackets at the end of each line denote the target for 1955-56, except in the case of Finished Steel, where they indicate the target for 1957-58.

The table shows the big advances made in the production of cotton textiles (with the exception of handloom cloth, steps to revive which are being taken), cement and ammonium sulphate. Steel has gained, sugar is well within reach of its target despite a minor setback, but jute manufactures have not made much progress. The drop in aluminium will be rectified when the new expansion schemes are completed in 1954. Among heavy chemicals, sulphuric acid production has been affected by lack of expansion of demand for superphosphate. Caustic soda has, however, made good progress.

Q. Why has the flow of foreign capital during the past few years been so meagre? Have conditions now been created for a freer flow?

A. The political and economic stability of a country, the taxation policy and the Government's attitude to private enterprise are among the factors which determine the rate of flow of foreign capital into a country. The relatively small inflow in the years immediately following independence may partly be attributed to uncertainty abroad regarding the lines of political and economic development in India. There were in particular fears about the speed of nationalization in industry and that foreign capital might be discriminated against. The Government, therefore, in order to attract such capital in the interests of the

country's development, has given assurances that there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings, that reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of foreign capital, and that in the event of nationalization fair compensation will be paid. As a further measure, nationalization of existing enterprises has been given a low priority during the period of the Plan.

8. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Q. Cottage industries, it is said, are a vital factor in rural development. What are the problems confronting these industries and what does the Plan propose for their solution ?

A. The main difficulties faced by cottage industries arise from the competition of large-scale mills, lack of finance, lack of organisation for the supply of raw material and the marketing of finished goods, and lack of organized effort to improve methods of production.

The Plan recognizes that these industries if properly developed are capable of absorbing surplus labour and providing fuller employment to the artisans at present engaged in them. In order to strengthen them the following measures are being taken :

(i) establishment of research institutes for cottage and small-scale industries;

(ii) organization of cottage workers into co-operatives for the financing and purchase of raw materials and the marketing of finished goods;

(iii) reservation of certain spheres of pro-

duction to eliminate the competition of large-scale units;

(iv) imposition of a cess on large-scale industry for the benefit of the corresponding cottage industry;

(v) systematic training on a large scale for village artisans and the setting up of training-cum-production centres and pilot workshops;

(vi) grant of preference for cottage industry products by Government Departments wherever possible.

The Government have constituted three Boards, namely, the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, the All-India Handicrafts Board and the Handloom Board to prepare and organize programmes for cottage industries in their respective spheres.

Q. Despite the above measures, cottage industries have not so far made the progress desired. Why has this been so, and are there prospects of any improvement?

A. The Plan envisaged that the Centre would spend Rs. 15 crores and the States Rs. 11.8 crores on the development of cottage industries, apart from the fund created from the cess on mill cloth to aid the handloom and khadi industries. Up to March 1953 the States spent only Rs. 2.61 crores on their programmes, and of the Centre's provision of Rs. 15 crores only Rs. 50 lakhs has so far been spent. The main reason for the slow progress has

been the inevitable delay in organizing the work of the three Boards created to carry out the development programmes. Now, however, they have been functioning for over a year and should be able to use to good purpose the funds that may be allotted to them in the remaining period of the Plan.

Several State Governments are setting up State Finance Corporations. These will be mainly concerned with giving financial aid to small-scale and medium industries, which are also expected to benefit as a result of the survey being carried out in four selected areas by a team of experts of the Ford Foundation.

9. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Q. In the programme for Transport and Communications, a little more than half the total outlay is on Railways. How can this be justified ?

A. The maintenance of the railway system at the highest pitch of efficiency and its expansion to meet growing needs is of basic importance for both agricultural and industrial development. During the war huge arrears of replacement accumulated, and it is not possible to overtake these arrears and also provide for the continually increasing traffic without incurring the heavy expenditure contemplated in the Plan. It is considered in fact that the provision of Rs. 250 crores made in the Plan for the railway programme (over and above the normal replacement of Rs. 30 crores per annum) falls short of actual requirements and that a further provision will have to be made from the lump sum of Rs. 50 crores for basic industries and transport.

Q. To what extent are the Chittaranjan Works and the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company making good the shortage of railway engines ?

A. In March 1951, there were 1,050 locomotives due for replacement and a further 1,042 are expected to need replacement during the Plan period. Against this, Chittaranjan and Telco are expected to produce 268 and 170 locomotives, respectively, i.e. 438 in all, and 600 locomotives are planned to be imported. This will leave heavy arrears of replacement still to be made up. In the first half of the Plan period 87 locomotives were manufactured at Chittaranjan and 48 by Telco. Chittaranjan has since then produced its hundredth locomotive, and by the end of 1955-56 will be turning out 100 a year. Telco will then be producing 50 locomotives a year. If there were no arrears, the normal replacement requirements would be about 190 locomotives per annum.

Q. What progress has been made in railway coach and wagon production ?

A. As regards coaches, 1,751 were built in India during the first half of the Plan against a target for the five years of 4,380. When the new factory at Perambur (Madras) starts production in about two years the railways should be independent of imports so far as coaches are concerned.

Against a target of 30,000 wagons for the

whole Plan period, 13,754 were produced between April 1951 and September 1953. The Railway Board has placed orders with Indian manufacturers for 6,810 wagons in 1953-54 and 10,000 in 1955-56. Including imports, about 61,000 wagons are to be procured during the Plan period at a cost of about Rs. 70 crores. It is planned to increase wagon manufacture till it reaches 12,000 per annum in 1956.

Q. There is a persistent demand for amenities for third class passengers. Does the Plan take note of this ?

A. Yes. The Plan provides Rs. 15 crores for amenities for passengers, and a considerable portion of this has already been spent on making third class travel more comfortable. The measures taken include the opening of waiting halls, third class reservation facilities, the provision of fans in compartments in summer and of sheds and water taps at stations.

Q. Two major objectives of the Government's policy in regard to shipping are: (i) the coastal trade is to be reserved for Indian vessels; (2) Indian ships are to participate more fully in overseas trade. How is it proposed in the Plan to implement this policy, and what results have so far been achieved ?

A. For implementing the policy of coastal reservation effectively the strength of Indian tonnage engaged in the coastal trade has to be

increased from about 2 lakh tons to over 3 lakh tons. The Plan provides for the addition of 165,000 GRT on the coastal trade, of which 60,000 GRT will be for replacement of over-aged ships. The Hindustan Shipyard is expected to supply 100,000 GRT and the remaining 65,000 GRT will be procured from abroad. Provision is made in the Plan for the grant of loans to the coastal shipping companies to the extent of Rs. 4 crores. In addition, Rs. 4.5 crores are allotted for the Hindustan Shipyard, and this includes a provision for loans to shipping companies on easy terms to facilitate the purchase of ships built at the Yard.

The net addition to coastal shipping in the first two years of the Plan, after deducting tonnage sold or lost, was about 77,000 GRT. It is expected that the target laid down will be achieved within the scheduled date. Of the provision of Rs. 4 crores for loans for coastal shipping, during the first three years about Rs. 2½ crores are expected to be utilized. The implementation of the coastal reservation policy has been proceeding steadily. The share of Indian ships in the coastal trade increased from about 80 per cent in 1950-51 to 94 per cent in 1951-52 and nearly 100 per cent in 1952-53.

As regards overseas trade, the Plan provides for an additional tonnage of 110,000 GRT, thus raising overseas trade tonnage to 283,000 GRT. Besides loans to shipping companies, there is provision in the Plan for the Government making a contribution to the Eastern Shipping Corporation. Not much progress has been made

in this field so far as the companies have been reluctant to accept the loans offered on account of the high price of ships. With the negotiations now in progress, however, the target under this head also is expected to be realized more or less fully.

Q. The Plan makes provision for the development of the major ports. What steps have so far been taken, and what remains to be done?

A. The Bombay Port authorities during the first two years of the Plan spent Rs. 61 lakhs on the construction and improvement of transit sheds and warehouses. Other schemes taken up were the modernisation of Princess and Victoria Docks and the electrification of Alexandra Dock, which will be completed during the remaining period of the Plan. Expenditure on the programmes of the Bombay Port Trust during this period was a little short of Rs. 1 crore.

The Calcutta Port authorities were able to spend only a small amount during the first two years. But proposals for the purchase of wagons, locomotives, tugs and river survey vessels have been finalised, and housing and social service programmes have been taken up.

The Madras Port authorities have gone ahead with their wet dock scheme (which is to cost Rs. 2.97 crores) and extension of the sand screen. Installation of two all-weather berths for petroleum is to be taken up.

At Cochin, the construction of transit sheds

and warehouses and coal berths have been undertaken.

The Plan originally provided Rs. 12 crores for loans to the major ports. This has now been raised to Rs. 16.50 crores. The expenditure so far incurred has been much behind schedule. The reason is that a substantial part relates to additional equipment for which orders have been placed.

Q. With partition, one of the major ports, Karachi, was lost to India. What steps have been taken to remedy this loss ?

A. The loss of Karachi meant that trade to and from the large areas it served in East Punjab, Rajasthan and parts of Central India had to be diverted through Bombay, throwing a tremendous strain on that port. The development of Kandla port in the Gulf of Kutch was, therefore, taken up to handle the traffic that had previously gone via Karachi. Traffic passing through Kandla is expected to increase from 122,000 tons in 1951 to about 850,000 tons per annum by 1956.

Q. Oil refineries are being set up in India. To what extent does the Plan provide for the necessary improvement in port facilities ?

A. Rs. 8 crores have been provided for the creation of port and transport facilities at Trombay Island (Bombay) for two of the new refineries. No specific provision has yet been made in respect of the third refinery, to be set up at Vishakapat-

nam, but it is contemplated that the ancillary port facilities there will be met from the lump sum provision of Rs. 50 crores for basic industries and transport.

Q. What is the road development programme and what progress has been made in carrying it out ?

A. Road development is shared by the Centre and the States, the Centre being responsible for National Highways and certain other selected roads such as the Pathankot-Jammu and Agartala-Assam roads, and the States for their own State roads and for village roads. The following table shows the progress made in the first two years on roads for which the Centre is responsible :

	1 Mileage/No. completed	2 Under construction	3 Target for 1951-56
1. National Highways			
(a) New Roads	190	450	640
(b) Improvement of existing roads	750	1,500	3,000
(c) Bridges	10	20*	40
2. Selected roads	140	233	Not fixed

* During the third year

An additional provision of Rs. 10 crores has recently been made for a further road development programme.

As regards State roads, the Plan provides for the mileage of metalled roads to be increased from 10,000 miles to about 12,500 miles in Part A States and from 7,500 miles to about 8,100 miles in Part B States. In addition, there is provision for considerable construction of roads in Part C States so as to open up areas which are at present inaccessible. The progress so far achieved cannot be accurately stated in terms of mileage as statistics on a sufficiently uniform basis are not yet available. On a rough reckoning, new construction and improvements (including village roads) were completed over 3,300 miles in 1951-52 and 3,900 miles in 1952-53. These figures, however, include roads on which work was started earlier.

The Community Projects are playing an important part in the development of village roads.

Q. The plans for the development of civil aviation had two aspects—the provision of increased aerodrome and auxiliary facilities and the reorganisation and development of the air services themselves. What progress has been achieved in these fields ?

A. As regards the construction of aerodromes, almost all the works in hand at the commencement of the Plan were completed during the first two years. These include a number of landing strips and a new aerodrome. The new works begun during the period include

the construction of administrative and technical buildings at a number of aerodromes, the improvement of runways and taxi tracks and the construction of a new runway at Dum Dum.

In regard to the reorganisation and development of air services, the Central Government have already taken over all the air transport lines and set up two corporations under the Airways Corporation Act, one for internal services and the other for external services.

Q. In the broadcasting expansion programme is sufficient attention being paid to the needs of the rural areas?

A. Yes. The Five Year Plan recognizes the instructive value of broadcasting for the millions in the rural areas who can neither read nor write. In the setting up of new stations, care is being taken to cater to the needs of the various linguistic units. There are in all about 5,000 community radio sets in the rural and industrial areas.

10. HOUSING

Q. What are the main causes of the housing shortage in India ?

A. The population has been increasing fast during the past 30 years and there has also been a continuous drift of population from the rural areas to the towns in search of employment. This has given rise to a shortage of houses in the urban areas. The situation was aggravated by the war, when there was a decline in building activity, and assumed serious proportions with the influx of displaced persons following Partition.

Q. What are the Central and State Governments doing to meet the housing shortage ?

A. Apart from the housing schemes for displaced persons, some State Governments, such as Bombay and U.P., have taken in hand schemes for the housing of industrial labour and other low income groups. In 1952 the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry of the Government of India inaugurated a scheme of subsidised industrial housing in accordance with the recommendations of the Planning Commission.

Q. What is the magnitude of the Government's industrial housing scheme?

A. The Planning Commission has earmarked Rs. 38.5 crores from Central sources for investment on industrial housing during the period of the Plan. Subsidies and loans are being given from this fund to State Governments, employers and workers' co-operatives for the purpose of constructing houses for factory workers. It is expected that between 70,000 and 80,000 houses will be built with the help of this fund during the five years of the Plan.

Q. What is the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and what progress has been made under it?

A. Since private enterprise cannot generally provide houses for the low income groups at rents which they can afford, the State has to grant extensive subsidies and loans. The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, which was started in September 1952, provides for the building of workmen's houses, at a maximum cost of Rs. 2,700 each in the smaller towns and Rs. 4,500 each in Bombay and Calcutta, out of subsidies and loans to be furnished by the Centre to the State Governments who, in their turn, will allocate them to statutory housing boards and other construction agencies. Subsidies are also offered under this scheme to employers and to workers' co-operatives up to 25 per cent of the cost of construction,

including the cost of land. In addition, employers are allowed loans up to 37½ per cent of the total cost of construction and workers' co-operatives up to 50 per cent. The loans are repayable in annual instalments in 15 years.

Up to December 1953 Rs. 369 lakhs had been sanctioned as loans and Rs. 343 lakhs as subsidies by the Centre to the State Governments for the purpose of building 24,130 tenements. In addition, Rs. 37.26 lakhs were sanctioned as loans and Rs. 28.49 lakhs as subsidies to employers of labour for constructing 4,668 tenements. The State Governments out of their own funds constructed 4,800 houses by the end of 1952-53.

Q. Does the housing scheme include any proposals for slum clearance ?

A. Slum clearance is regarded as an essential part of housing policy which should proceed hand in hand with the development of new housing areas. The big towns are still full of slums. Large numbers of people are living on pavements and in unauthorized temporary structures on any available space, thus putting great strain on the municipal services and creating serious health problems. The Planning Commission has, therefore, proposed that out of the provision of Rs. 38.5 crores for housing during the period of the Plan a certain amount should be set apart every year for loans to Improvement Trusts and other local authorities for the acquisition and development of land for rehousing slum dwellers. The Com-

mission has also recommended that in the case of acquisition of slum property there should be no additional compensation on the ground of compulsory acquisition.

Q. What is being done to improve housing conditions in the rural areas ?

A. The State Governments have provided Rs. 10.19 crores for various kinds of housing schemes. The Planning Commission has suggested that they should concentrate their efforts and resources on improving housing in the rural areas. It is, therefore, expected that the above sum will be spent on improving housing in villages as well as on providing amenities such as good drinking water, drains and paved streets wherever possible. A Rural Cell has been established in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to assist improvements in rural housing by offering suitable designs and methods of construction for different regions through the Community Projects Administration and village panchayats.

11. HEALTH

Q. Is there adequate provision for the improvement of urban and rural water supplies and drainage facilities ?

A. Water supply and sanitation have been given the highest priority in the Plan, but though the provision made is substantial it necessarily falls short of the very heavy expenditure that is required. The States in their Plans have provided Rs. 24.0 crores for this purpose, of which Rs. 13.0 crores is for urban water supply and drainage and Rs. 11.0 crores for rural water supply. In the Plan of the Central Government Rs. 15 crores have been provided for local development works, of which about half may be assumed to be available for the improvement of water supply. The Centre has also made available about Rs. 8.79 crores under the Community Projects. Progress of expenditure in the first half of the Plan has been about Rs. 3.4 crores for rural and Rs. 4.6 crores for urban schemes. This is much behind schedule, the main reason being difficulties in procuring equipment such as pipes and pumps and in organising public health engineering services.

Q. How is malaria sought to be controlled on a national scale ?

A. The programme is based on the spraying of insecticides in the rural areas and treatment with anti-malarial drugs. These operations are being carried out by field malaria control teams (which will number 125 by 1954-55) organised and directed by the State Directorates of Health Services. The whole programme is co-ordinated by the Centre, which also provides training facilities through the Malaria Institute. The Plan includes the construction of a second DDT plant to supplement the one already planned. The total outlay on the anti-malaria programme will be Rs. 17.35 crores, of which Rs. 7.35 crores will be found by the States and Rs. 10 crores by the Centre, including aid from T.C.A.

By November 1953 there was a 50 per cent increase over 1952-53 in the population protected from malaria.

Q. How is tuberculosis to be fought ?

A. A countrywide BCG programme has been launched with assistance from WHO and UNICEF. It should be possible to reduce, in 15 to 20 years, the mortality from tuberculosis to one-fifth its present level of 500,000 a year and to effect considerable saving in other control measures e.g. the bed accommodation necessary for isolation and treatment.

The Centre and the States have made substantial provision for sanatoria, hospitals and clinics and BCG vaccination teams. Three model centres for teaching and demonstrations have already been established at Delhi, Patna and Trivandrum, and four others in Madras, Hyderabad, Nagpur and Agra will be set up in the next two years. The Plan envisages the following approximate increases by 1955-56 :

	1951-52		1955-56	
	Institutions	No. of beds	Institutions	No. of beds
Sanatoria	37	4,161	46	5,686
Hospitals	48	3,077	50	4,814
Clinics	127	2,323	180	2,862
BCG teams (number)	73		137	

At present 108 BCG teams, each consisting of a doctor and six technicians, are working in the various States. Twenty-four million people have been tested and 7½ million vaccinated.

The schemes of the Centre and the States together will cost about Rs. 4.55 crores.

Q. How is the Plan overcoming difficulties in regard to the shortage of trained personnel and of hospital accommodation ?

A. The Centre has provided nearly Rs. 6.5 crores and the State Governments nearly Rs. 14 crores for medical education and training. The

Centre's programme includes the establishment of an All-India Medical Institute—a central institution for higher research and post-graduate studies. The States' programmes provide for the completion of a number of new medical colleges, the expansion of existing medical colleges and schools and for the training of auxiliary medical personnel like nurses, compounders and midwives.

The execution of the schemes is expected to increase the total number of personnel trained annually in the country during the period 1951-52 to 1955-56 as follows:

No. of trained	During 1950-51	During 1955-56	Percentage increase
Doctors	2,504	2,782	11.1
Compounders	894	1,621	81.3
Nurses	2,212	3,000	35.6
Midwives	1,407	1,932	37.3
Vaids and Hakims	914	1,117	22.2

The number of medical colleges has in the first two and a half years been raised from 30 to 33 and their training capacity from 2,400 to about 3,000. Only three medical schools are functioning, the others having been upgraded into colleges.

As regards hospitals and dispensaries, the programmes of the Centre and the States entail expenditure of nearly Rs. 24.6 crores. The increase in the number of hospitals and dispensaries and the number of beds is estimated as follows:

	During 1950-51	By 1955-56	Percentage increase
No. of hospitals	2,014	2,062	2.4
" " dispensaries (urban)	1,258	1,695	24.8
" " dispensaries (rural)	5,229	5,840	11.6
" " beds in hospitals	106,478	117,222	10.1
" " beds in dispensaries (urban)	2,013	2,233	11.4
" " beds in dispensaries (rural)	5,066	5,582	10.2

During the first half of the Plan, 20 hospitals, 152 urban dispensaries, 209 rural dispensaries and 228 ayurvedic dispensaries have been added. The addition to bed strength has been about 4,800.

Q. Is there encouragement for indigenous systems of medicine ?

A. A provision of Rs. 37.5 lakhs has been made for research into indigenous and other systems of medicine, and the Government of India have established a Central Institute for Research in indigenous systems at Jamnagar. The States have provided Rs. 95.23 lakhs for education and training in indigenous systems of medicine and Rs. 1.06 crores for hospitals and dispensaries and for other schemes.

The country is rich in medicinal herbs, and the Government have taken steps for their better

utilisation. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has set up a Medicinal Plants Committee to develop the cultivation of medicinal plants. The U.P. and Kashmir Governments have also taken steps in this direction. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has established a Drug Research Institute at Lucknow which will investigate many of the commonly used indigenous drugs and work out their active principles and standards of potency and purity. The Government of India have also set up a committee for the preparation of a pharmacopoeia, which will include indigenous drugs.

Q. Is the production of essential drugs being encouraged under the Plan?

A. The Government of India have entered into an agreement with UNICEF for setting up a factory near Poona for the manufacture of penicillin and other anti-biotics. It is also proposed to set up two DDT factories, one with the assistance of WHO and UNICEF and the other under the TCA programme of malaria control.

Q. Why is family planning thought necessary, and what are the main points of the Ministry of Health's programme?

A. The pressure of a rapidly growing population on the limited resources of the country has drawn attention to the urgency of the problem of population control. To control the increase in population there must be a general realization on

the part of the people of the need for family limitation on a wide scale. This is also desirable to ensure better health for the mother and better care of children. Measures directed to this end are, therefore, a necessary part of India's public health programme.

A provision of Rs. 65 lakhs has been made in the Plan of the Ministry of Health for the following programme :

(1) The provision, in government hospitals and health centres, of advice on methods of family planning for married persons who require such advice.

(2) Collection and study of information on different methods of family planning in order to determine which are most suitable to various sections of the population.

(3) Collection of information on family patterns and on attitudes affecting the size of families.

(4) Study of relationships between economic, social and population changes.

(5) Research in the physiological and medical aspects of human fertility.

The Ministry of Health appointed a Family Planning Research and Programme Committee which has submitted its recommendations. According to these, the State Governments as well as voluntary organisations will receive assistance for their programmes. The recommendations have been accepted and details are being worked out.

12. LABOUR

Q. Industrial peace is necessary to progress. What steps does the Plan suggest to improve relations between employers and workers and to ensure a fair deal for workers ?

A. The Planning Commission feel that the best way to promote industrial peace is to ensure a fair deal to the worker. The Commission have, therefore, made detailed recommendations regarding working conditions, wages, social security, employment and training etc. Full and effective implementation of the existing legislation in the case of working conditions and social security is recommended. The worker is to be protected against occupational health hazards, and the establishment of an industrial health service has been advocated. In the matter of wages the recommendations include full implementation of the Minimum Wages Act and achievement of the pre-war wage level. Separate wage boards for important industries are recommended.

The Commission has also suggested that in the event of rationalisation the workers' interests should be safeguarded by making provision for

paying them gratuities and re-training them for alternative jobs.

There should be the closest collaboration between employers and workers at all levels of industry. Peaceful settlement of industrial disputes is the main objective, and there must therefore be provision for an adequate conciliation machinery.

Q. What have been the main achievements under the Plan in the field of labour ?

A. During the first half of the Plan period the main achievements have been : provision of retrenchment and lay-off benefits to workers under the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1953; establishment of a Joint Consultative Board for employer-worker negotiation; regulation of working conditions in plantations and mines under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, and the Mines Act, 1952; enactment of the Provident Fund Act, 1952, and its application to six major industries; and appreciable progress in the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act (1948). Besides, considerable work has been done in the matter of training schemes with the help of I.L.O. and in productivity studies. It is intended to set up a National Productivity Centre to be staffed, to begin with, by I.L.O. experts.

The improvement in industrial relations can be gauged from the sharp decline in the number of man-days lost, the figures being 12,806,704 for 1950, 3,818,928 for 1951, 3,336,961 for 1952 and 1,336,380 for the first half of 1953.

13. EDUCATION

Q. To what extent does the Plan propose to increase the provision for education, and what will be the result ?

A. The Plan proposes a substantial increase in the expenditure allotted for educational development. Apart from the funds which local bodies may be able to raise, the Plan provides Rs. 151.4 crores. It is recognized that in view of the magnitude of the problem the provision is far from adequate, but it is hoped that the people will come forward to help by contributing money, land, labour and buildings.

The Commission believes that by the end of the period of the Plan it should be possible to achieve the following broad targets:

(1) To provide schooling for at least 60 per cent of the children in the age group 6 to 11 as against 44.5 per cent in 1950-51.

(2) To raise the percentage of children obtaining secondary education in the age group 11 to 17 from 11 per cent in 1950-51 to 15 per cent.

(3) In the field of social education to give at

least 30 per cent of the people within the age group 14 to 40 the benefit of social education in the wider sense of the term.

No targets have been laid down for university education as the problem here is one of consolidation rather than expansion.

Q. What expenditure has been incurred so far on educational expansion ?

A. The following table shows the progress of expenditure since 1950-51, in lakhs of rupees :

	1950-51 Actuals	1951-52 Actuals	1952-53 Revised	1953-54 Budget	Provision for 1951-56
States	1,828.5	1,892.7	2,052.3	2,386.1	11,637.7
Centre	124.6	198.8	359.1	516.4	3,501.7
TOTAL	1,953.1	2,091.5	2,411.4	2,902.5	15,139.4

Compared to expenditure in 1950-51, the increase was 3 per cent in 1951-52, 24 per cent in 1952-53 and about 48 per cent in 1953-54. Of the total provision of Rs. 151.4 crores for the five year period, Rs. 74.1 crores are likely to be spent by the end of 1953-54, leaving Rs. 77.3 crores to be spent during 1954-55 and 1955-56.

Q. At present there are grave disparities between different sections of society and between different areas in regard to educational opportunities. How does the Planning Commission propose to remove these inequalities ?

A. The Commission has recommended that

the internal distribution of expenditure should be so arranged and Central grants so dispensed that at least the more glaring disparities are removed.

It has noted the comparative neglect of the rural areas in the matter of education and has, therefore, laid special stress on pre-school, basic and social education in these areas. It has also recommended that at least one rural university should be set up during the period of the Plan to carry out experiments in higher education in the rural areas. The Commission has further suggested that training centres be set up where rural artisans can learn improved methods.

The Commission has paid special attention to the provision of education facilities for the backward tribes and scheduled castes.

It has also noted the comparative neglect of women's education, and has recommended that steps be taken to end the prejudice against co-education at the primary stage as on financial grounds separate schools for this stage are not possible. At the middle and high school stages, however, where co-education may not be feasible in the present state of society, emphasis has been laid on the opening of separate schools for girls. It has also been recommended that, in view of the special circumstances of women, opportunities should be given them for private study and that they should be allowed to take examinations privately.

Q. The present system of education has come in for a good deal of criticism. What efforts are being made to improve it ?

A. One of the main defects of the educational system is that because of its undue emphasis on the academic and theoretical aspects of education it does not bring into play, or develop, the many faculties the pupil is endowed with. The Commission has, therefore, recommended that all primary schools should be gradually converted into basic schools, where the entire personality of the child—the head, the heart and the hand—will be developed by education through a socially useful craft. Secondary education, according to the recommendations of the Commission, should also be closely integrated with basic education and its essential underlying principles. Much experimentation will be necessary before changes can be introduced at the university level, and the Commission has recommended the setting up of rural universities, which would give experience of the new methods at the university stage. In the meanwhile, it is recommended that manual work should become part of the curriculum at all stages of education. There is also a provision of Re. 1 crore in the Plan for youth camps. It is proposed that ultimately all students between the ages of 18 and 22 (except those exempted on medical grounds) should spend from six months to a year on properly directed manual labour. A beginning is being made with small groups on a voluntary basis.

Q. What does the Plan propose for improving the pay scales and conditions of service of teachers ? How is the shortage of teachers to be overcome ?

A. One of the chief causes of the poor standards of education in schools is the low scale of teachers' salaries and their unsatisfactory conditions of service. Not only have insufficient numbers of educated men and women been attracted to the profession, but the best talent has been diverted to more lucrative employment. The Commission has recommended that every State Government should, within the limits of its resources, try to raise the salaries of teachers and, wherever possible, provide them with additional facilities such as free accommodation and concessions for their children's education. In village schools, it is suggested, teachers may be given small plots of land on which to grow vegetables. They should also be free to supplement their small incomes by conducting refresher courses for teachers of lower classes during vacations, running evening classes for working youths and undertaking social education work, etc.

Apart from these measures, which are designed to attract more and better qualified personnel, there is a scheme which besides reducing the shortage of teachers is also helping to solve the unemployment problem. The plan is to open one-teacher schools, which will be the "focal centre of all rural welfare activities," and to absorb

additional teachers in existing schools. In 1953-54, it is expected that 30,000 unemployed will be absorbed and 50,000 in 1954-55. At the end of this period the position will be reviewed.

Q. What is meant by social education and what importance does the Commission attach to it ?

A. Adult education, if confined to the mere promotion of literacy, is too narrow and must be widened so as to include improving the economic efficiency of adults and their education in citizenship, health matters and the proper use of leisure. To denote adult education in this wider sense the term "social education" has been coined. It implies a comprehensive programme of community uplift through joint effort. The Commission has placed great emphasis on social education and the Plan provides for it Rs. 15 crores over the five-year period, which is 10 per cent of the total development expenditure for education.

14. REHABILITATION

Q. What funds are provided in the Plan for the rehabilitation of displaced persons?

A. The Plan provided for a total expenditure of Rs. 85 crores on rehabilitation programmes, which were expected to be completed by 1954. Recently, the progress of the schèmes has been reviewed and a further provision of Rs. 45 crores has been made for the remainder of the Plan period. This will provide funds for implementing the proposals of the Fact-Finding Committee on East Pakistan displaced persons, and also for programmes such as housing and the development of satellite colonies and townships for displaced persons from West Pakistan.

Q. The immediate needs of displaced persons in urban areas were housing and employment. To what extent have these needs been met?

A. By the end of March 1953 the Government had constructed 139,000 new houses for displaced persons from West Pakistan besides making 179,000 evacuee houses available. Private

parties built 42,000 houses with Government aid. Altogether 14.7 lakh persons were allotted evacuee houses and 9.10 lakh persons were accommodated in the new houses.

To assist refugees in finding gainful employment, the Central Government has advanced over Rs. 11 crores to the States for the grant of loans not exceeding Rs. 5,000. The Rehabilitation Finance Administration, set up for the purpose of advancing loans exceeding Rs. 5,000, has so far disbursed about Rs. 5 crores. In addition, about 61,000 evacuee shops have been allotted to D.Ps. and 4,000 more will be built for them by the end of 1953-54. Special facilities have been provided so that they may establish themselves in trade, industry and in Government service. Technical training is also provided.

Conditions for the resettlement of D.Ps. from East Pakistan have been somewhat different. In respect of urban housing, the general aim in the eastern region has been to provide building sites and loans and leave the actual construction to the refugees. About 10,000 houses have, however, been built by the Government. Loans not exceeding Rs. 5,000 for starting businesses have so far amounted to Rs. 6 crores, and those exceeding Rs. 5,000 have amounted to about Rs. 3 crores. About 11,000 persons have received training in the vocational centres and 5,000 are under training.

Q. What has been the progress of resettlement on land ?

A. About 2.5 million D.Ps. from West Pakistan (half the total number from this area) have been settled on land left by evacuees. In all, 531,000 families have been given about 23.8 lakh standard acres in Punjab and PEPSU on a quasi-permanent basis, and about 7.63 lakh acres of evacuee land in other States have been allotted temporarily. In addition, about 33,000 families have been settled as tenants-at-will in Punjab and PEPSU. Up to the end of 1952-53, a sum of Rs. 9.11 crores was advanced to agriculturists through the State Governments.

The evacuee property legislation does not apply to West Bengal and Assam. In these States, about 249,000 families have been settled on tea plantations and on land previously owned by the Government and private parties. Financial aid to the extent of Rs. 8 crores has also been made available to them.

15. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Q. Does the Plan provide for the uplift of the backward classes ?

A. Yes, there are definite programmes laid down in the Plan for improving the conditions of the backward classes. A total provision of Rs. 45 crores has been made for these programmes during the period of the Plan.

Q. How are the special needs of the various elements in the backward population being met ?

A. Programmes for the welfare of backward classes vary from place to place and class to class, but education is the central theme of all programmes for their amelioration. By means of free primary education, award of scholarships and free studentships at the higher stages, grants for books and payment of examination fees, construction of free hostels and provision of stipends for vocational and technical training, an attempt is being made to ensure that the largest possible number of backward class students get the benefit of education and training. State Plans contain a

total provision of Rs. 5.34 crores for the education of the backward classes, which is supplemented by the Centre.

Facilities are also provided for loans and subsidies to enable members of the backward classes to settle in trade, and concessions are given in regard to selection for employment.

An effort is being made to find land for allotment to groups belonging to the backward classes, the allottees being organized in multi-purpose co-operative societies.

In the case of scheduled tribes, special attention is being paid to the development of roads, to the improvement of water supply and the provision of medical relief and health services.

338

PRINTED BY THE PRODUCTION OFFICER,
UNITED PRESS, OLD SECRETARIAT, DELHI

OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

★

THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN—People's Edition	Pp. 264	Rs. 2-8
OUR PLAN	Pp. 68	As. 8
INDIA HAS A PLAN	Pp. 72	As. 10
BUILDING NEW INDIA	Pp. 36	As. 8
INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PLANNING	Pp. 36	As. 6
FINANCE FOR THE PLAN	Pp. 24	As. 6
PLANNING FOR POWER AND IRRIGATION	Pp. 32	As. 8
DEVELOPING DAMODAR VALLEY	Pp. 48	As. 8
BUILDING FOR TOMORROW	Pp. 40	As. 6
SOIL IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Pp. 24	As. 6
TRANSPORT AND THE PLAN	Pp. 40	As. 8

★

THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

Old Secretariat, Delhi-8

THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Government of India

338.9

PRINTED IN INDIA